

Information Services Industry Trends

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Information Services Industry

Competing in a Revolution

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Opportunities and Conclusions

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Notes

- Introduction
- Environment
- IT Services Markets
- Software and Services Opportunities
- Strategies for Success
- Recommendations

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Competing in a Revolution

What used to work
doesn't work now!

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Topics

- Industry In Revolution
 - Revolutions
 - Impacts
 - Outlook

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Topics

- Competitive Reactions
 - Partnering
 - Alliances
 - Vendor Strategies
- Future Revolutions

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U.S. Information Services Market Outlook

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Information Services Market

- Major Trends
 - Sheer market size causes lower growth rates
 - International markets grow more rapidly

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Information Services Market

- Major Trends
 - Growing acceptance of standards, open systems
 - Systems complexity fuels need for vendor expertise

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Information Services Market

- Major Trends
 - Introduction of new technology drives market growth, but user “absorption” capability limits growth

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Information Services Market

- Major trends
 - Shift to client/server gaining momentum
 - Outsourcing acceptance increasing

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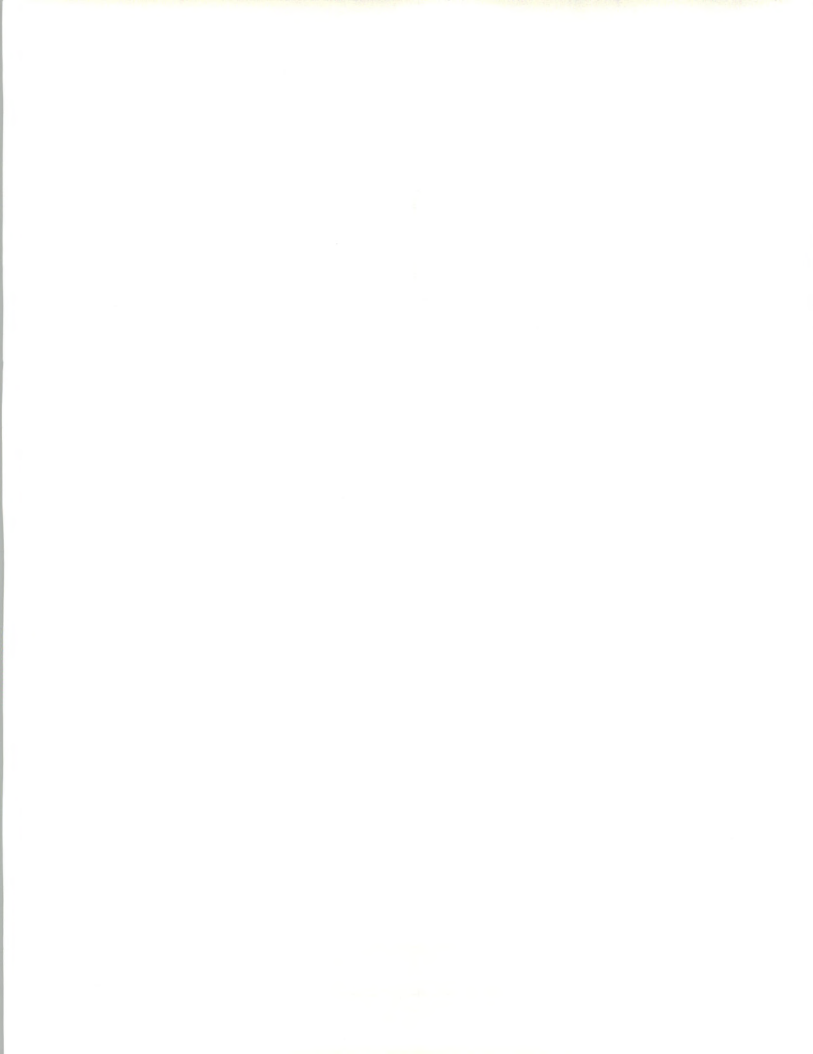
Information Services Market

- Major Trends

- Globalization of information services creates market opportunities
- Vendor consolidation continues
- Profit opportunities shift from equipment to services, software

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Key Trends for the 1990s

- Products and services markets blurring
- Changing market structure
- Internationalization
- Standards
- Industry market focus

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Products and Services Markets Blurring

- Traditional competitors are changing:
 - Traditional *product* companies adding services
 - Traditional *service* companies adding products

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Products and Services Markets Blurring

- Traditional competitors are changing:
 - Consulting companies adding development services

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"Blurring" of Offerings Reflects *Changing Market Structure*

New technologies will create additional changes

- Image processing
- Integrated voice/data
- High-performance digital communications

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"Blurring" of Offerings Reflects *Changing Market Structure*

New technologies will create additional changes

- Object-oriented programming
- Client/server-based application

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"Blurring" of Offerings Reflects *Changing Market Structure*

- *Systems integration* continues to emerge
- Interorganization services becoming critical

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"Blurring" of Offerings Reflects *Changing Market Structure*

- Computer companies emphasizing communications
- Communications companies adding computer units

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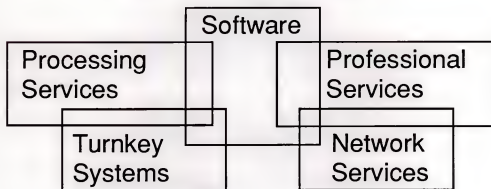
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IS Market Structure—1980s

INPUT's View



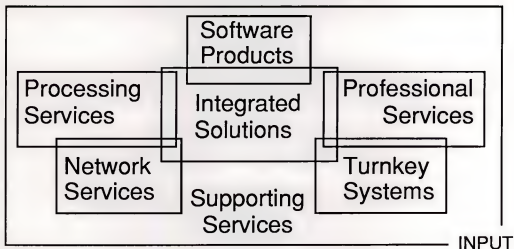
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Information Services Market Structure—1990s
Emphasis on Supporting Services



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Customer Support Needs

- Network creation/management
- Software customization (local/regional)
- Software maintenance, support
- Training of end users

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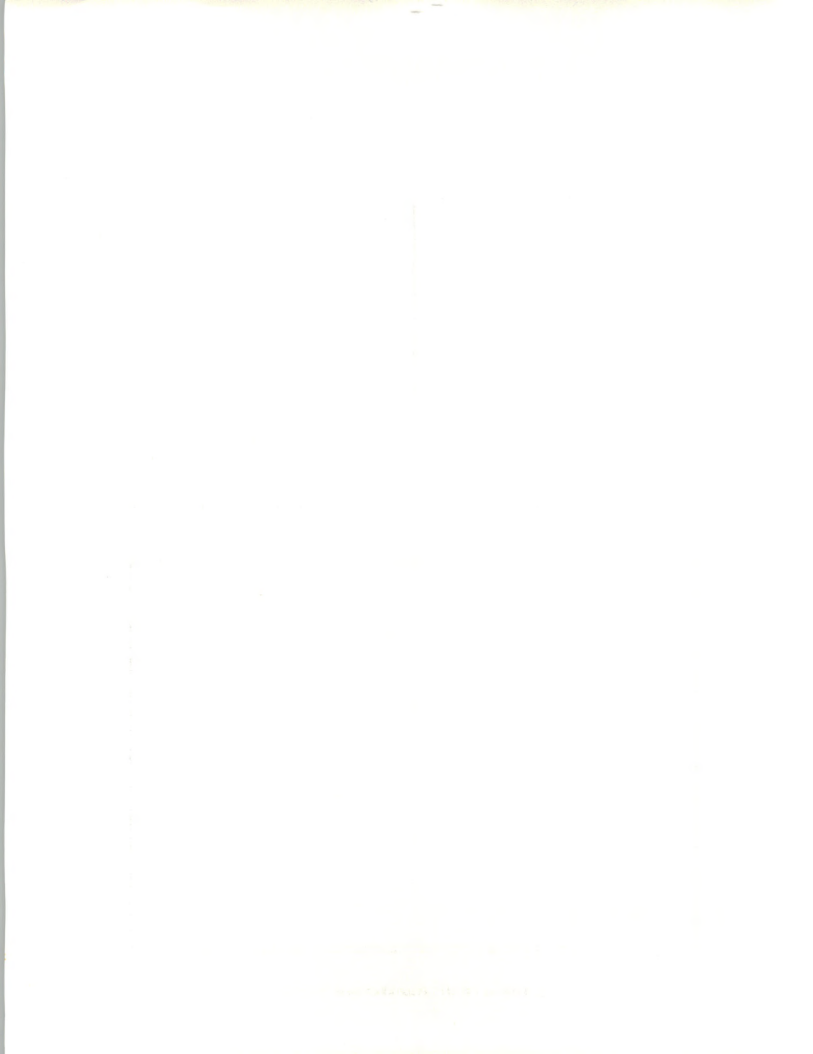


Customer Support Needs

- Support of end users
- Installation
- Conversion
- Documentation

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Internationalization

A Dominant Trend in the '90s

- Collapsing market barriers
 - Europe (East and West)
 - North America

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Internationalization *A Dominant Trend in the '90s*

- Growing market interest/participation
 - Pacific Rim
- Internationalization of buyer requirements

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Internationalization

- U.S. computer manufacturers ahead
- U.S. information services companies falling behind
- Competition coming to U.S.:
 - CAP Gemini Sogeti
 - Sema Group
- Japanese vendor interest

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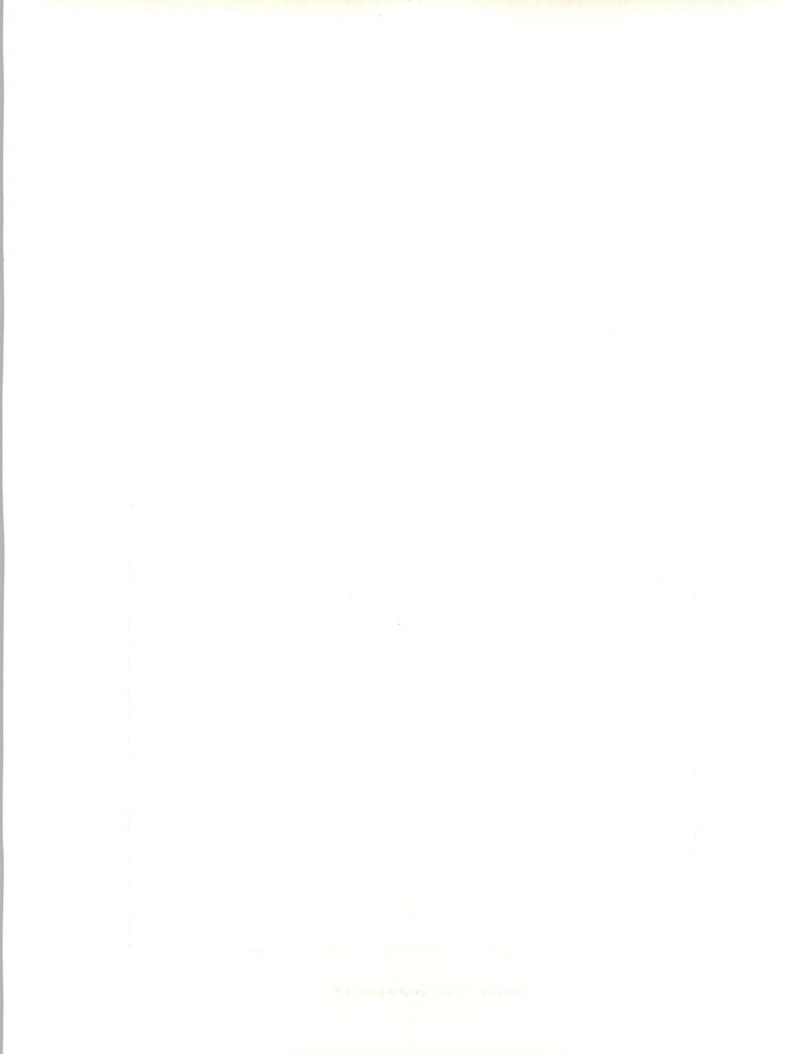


Standards

- Evolving, Conflicting
- Problems

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Standards

Driven by:

- Internationalization
- Buyer's integration requirements
- Large providers/coalitions

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Standards

- *Focused on:*
 - Technical interface
 - Applications interface
 - Human interface, HUMATICS™

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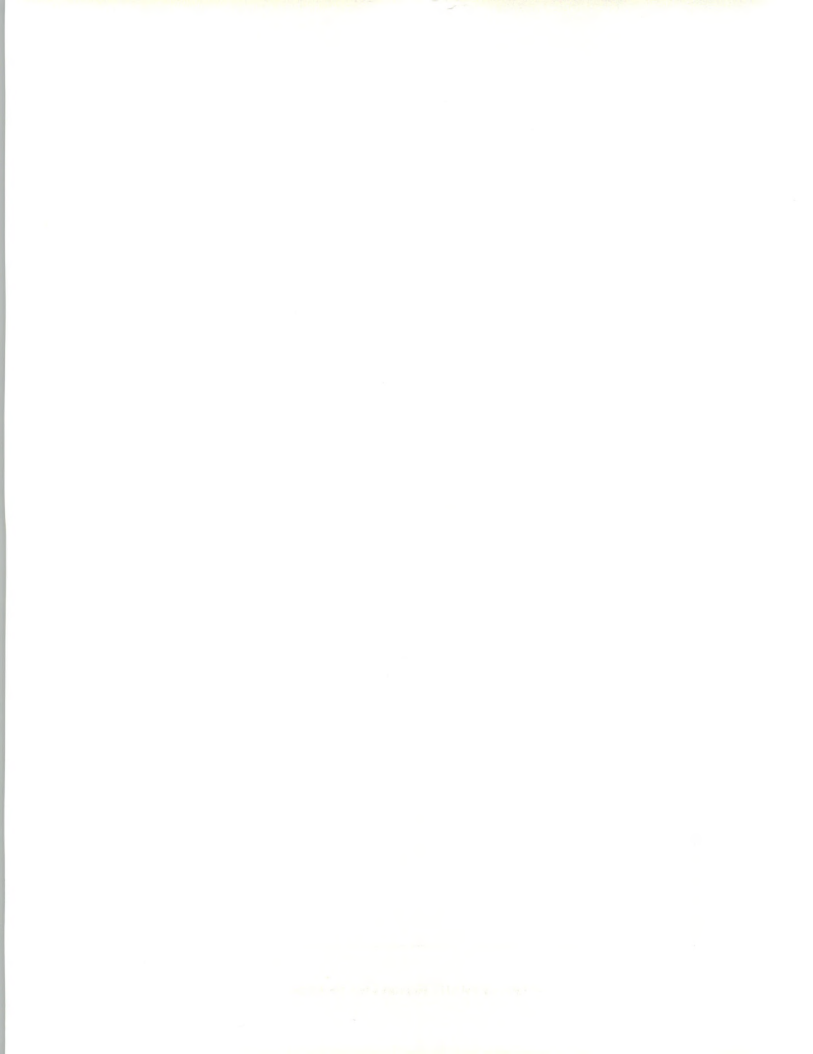


Standards

- OSF vs. UNIX int'l
- MCA vs. EISA
- Graphical interfaces
- OSI
- X/OPEN
- SAA
- SQL

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Open Software Foundation

- IBM
- Hewlett-Packard
- Digital Equipment
- Siemens
- More

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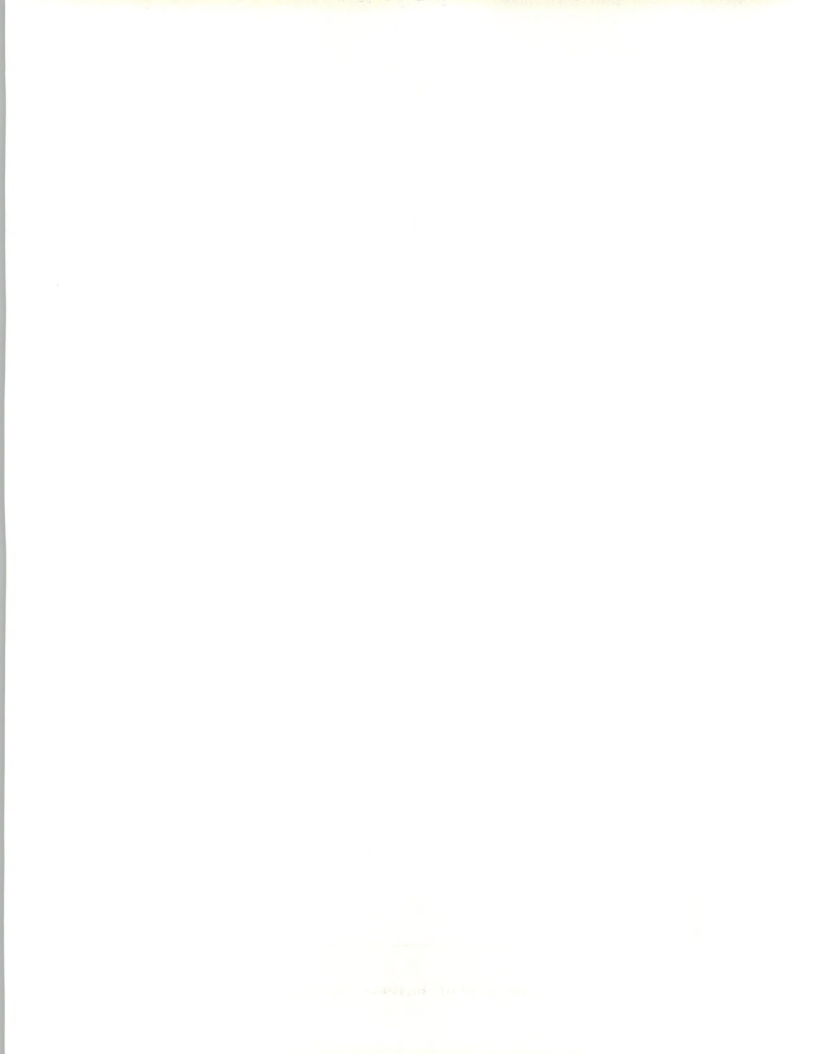
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Two UNIX Standards Are Developing

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Rival Group: UNIX Int'l

- AT&T
- Sun
- Unisys
- NCR
- More

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Standards Are Evolving Long-Range Implications

- Diminishing importance of proprietary operating systems
- Systems integration a key to success
- Ease of program customization

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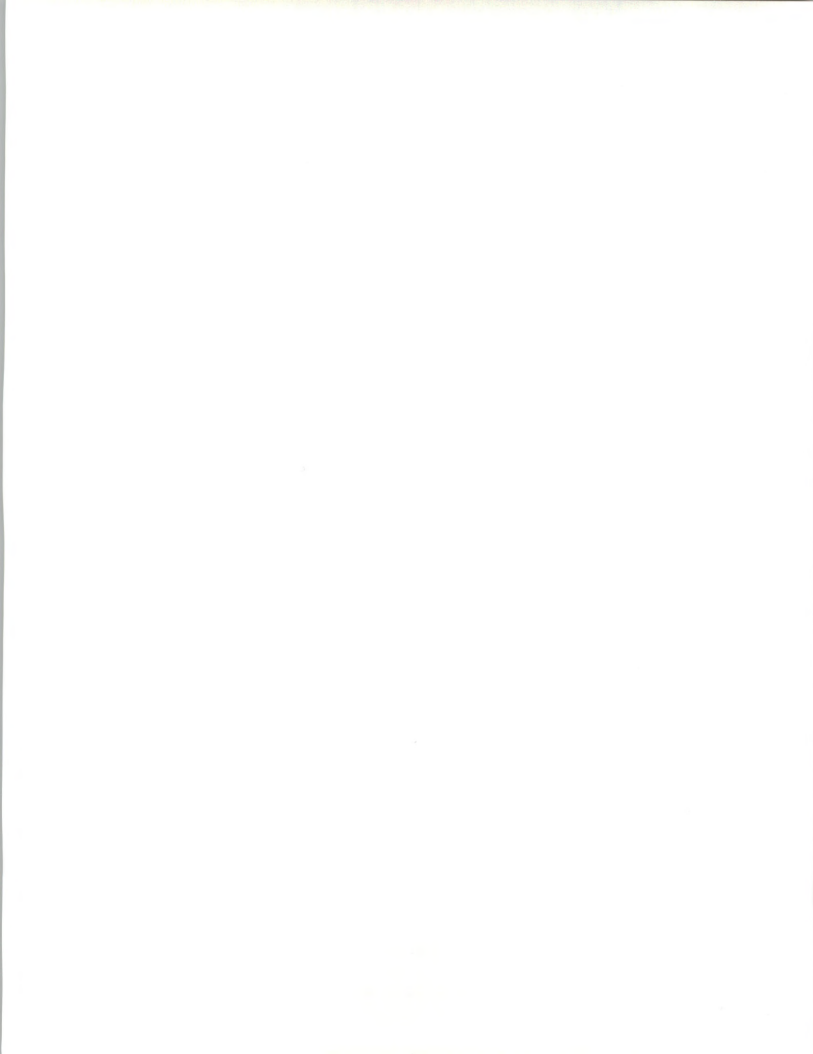
Standards Are Evolving Long-Range Implications

- More comprehensive global networks of diverse computers
- Graphics-based user interface
- Fewer hardware manufacturers

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Standards Inhibitors

- Application interface confusion
 - RDBMS vendors
 - Computer vendors

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Standards Inhibitors

- Enterprise architecture competition
 - SAA (IBM)
 - NAS (DEC)
 - New Wave (HP)
 - Other independents

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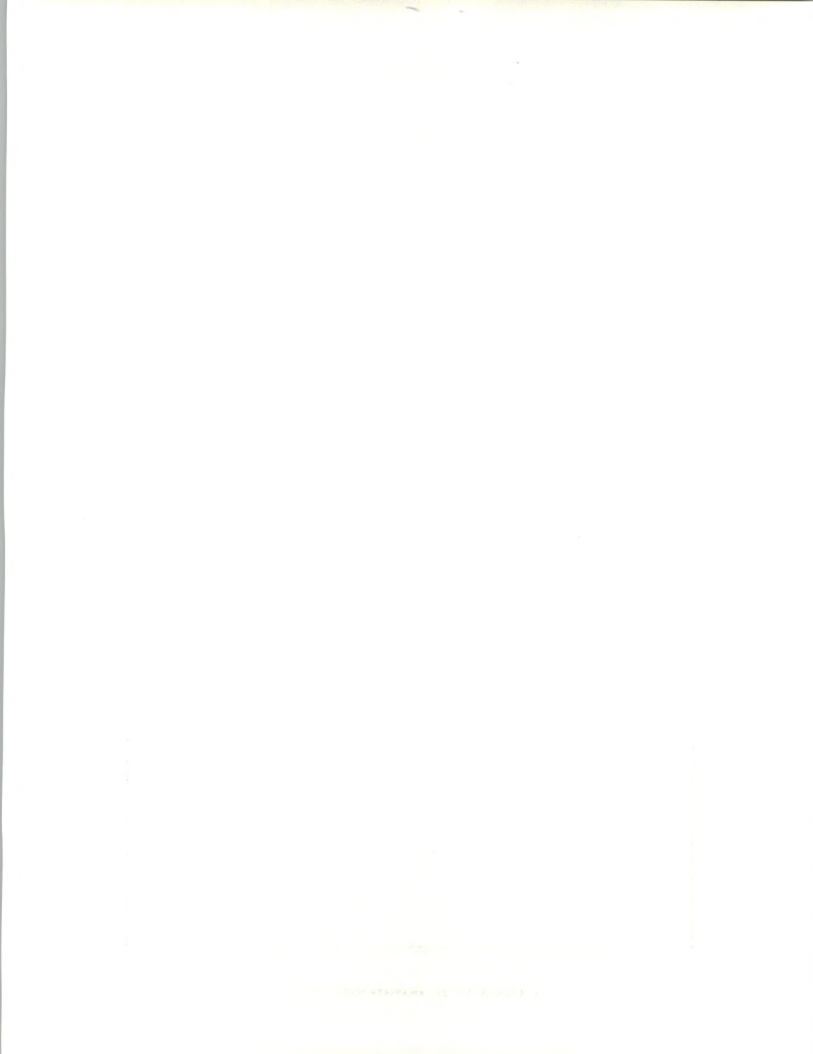


Acquisition Trends

- Pace of acquisitions slowed recently
- 'Wait and see' attitude
- Highest level of activity:
 - Software products
 - Professional services
 - Systems integration

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Acquisition Trends

- Strong interest in processing services companies—outsourcing factor
- Interest in larger companies

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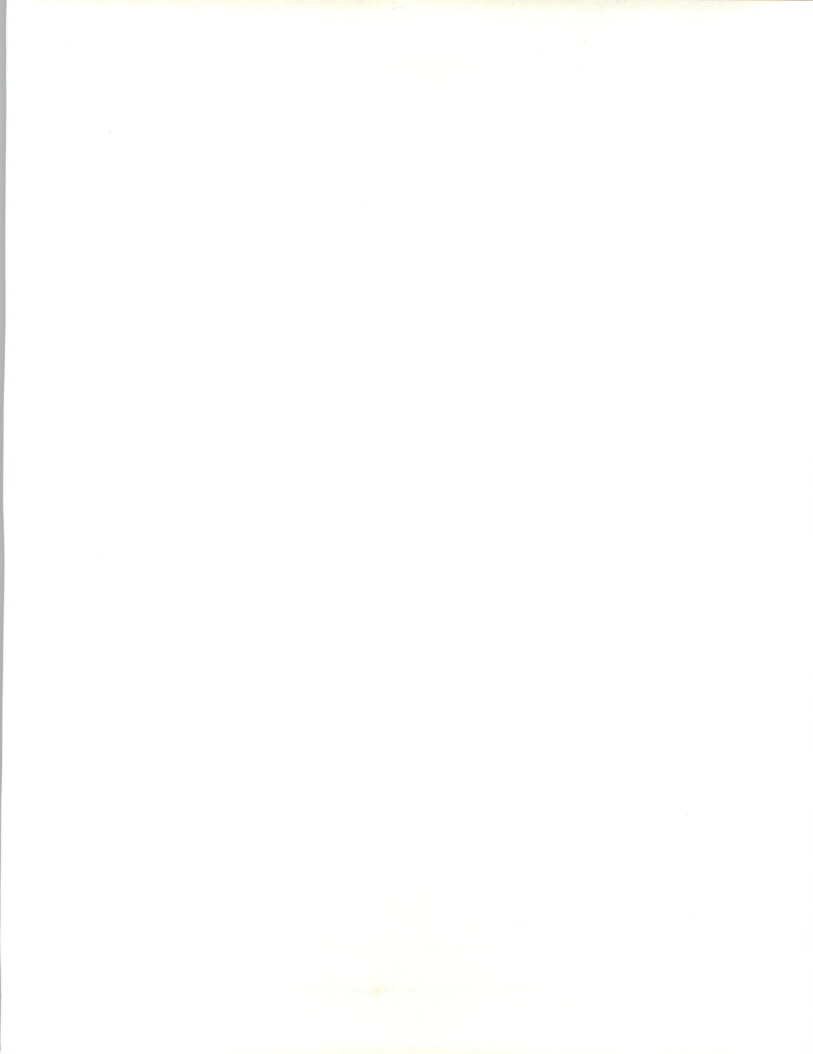


Issues Addressed by Acquisitions in the Information Services Industry

- Declining information services IPOs
- Declining interest of venture capitalists
- Maturing market growth rates

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Issues Addressed by Acquisitions in the Information Services Industry

- Increasing competition from large companies
- Globalization of competition
- Shortening product life cycles/higher product development costs

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Issues Addressed by Acquisitions in the Information Services Industry

- Product and services redundancies
- Lack of “breakthrough” (high growth) technologies

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Notes



Issues Addressed by Acquisitions in the Information Services Industry

- “Critical Mass” issues in both product development and marketing
- Capital constraints

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Acquisition Process

- Provides capital from 'outside' sources
 - Growth still seen in information services
 - Significant resources available
 - Minority positions lower risk

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Summing It Up

- Broadening product strategies
- Emphasis on “total solution”
- Focus on quality and service

Accomplished through:

- Self-funded expansion
- Consolidation—partnering/
acquisitions

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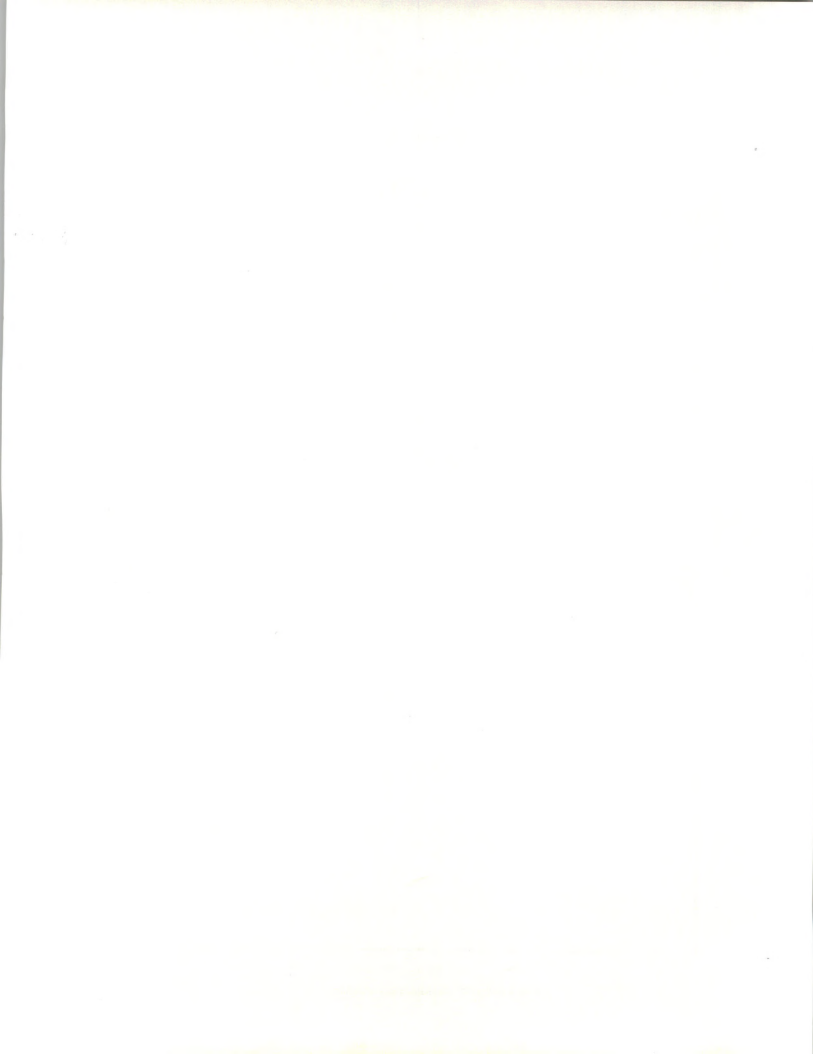
Systems Management

- Market of the 1990s
- Evolution and revolution
- Offerings to become mix of
 - Information technology
 - Professional expertise
 - Business execution

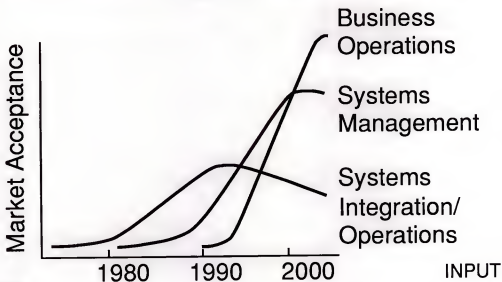
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Outsourcing Market Waves

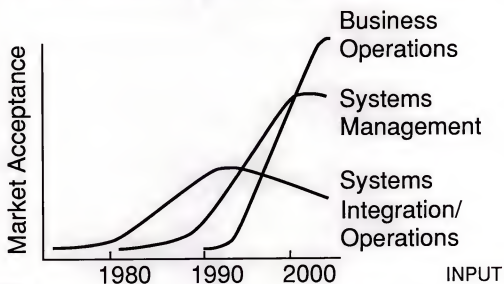


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Notes



Outsourcing Market Waves



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Notes



Business Operations Market

- Potential market 2 to 5 times information systems expenditures
- Contractors will show reduction in overall costs of 25% or more

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Business Operations Examples

- Insurance claims processing
- Telephone company yellow pages operation
- Credit card operations
- Coupon processing for retailers
- Fulfillment for direct marketing

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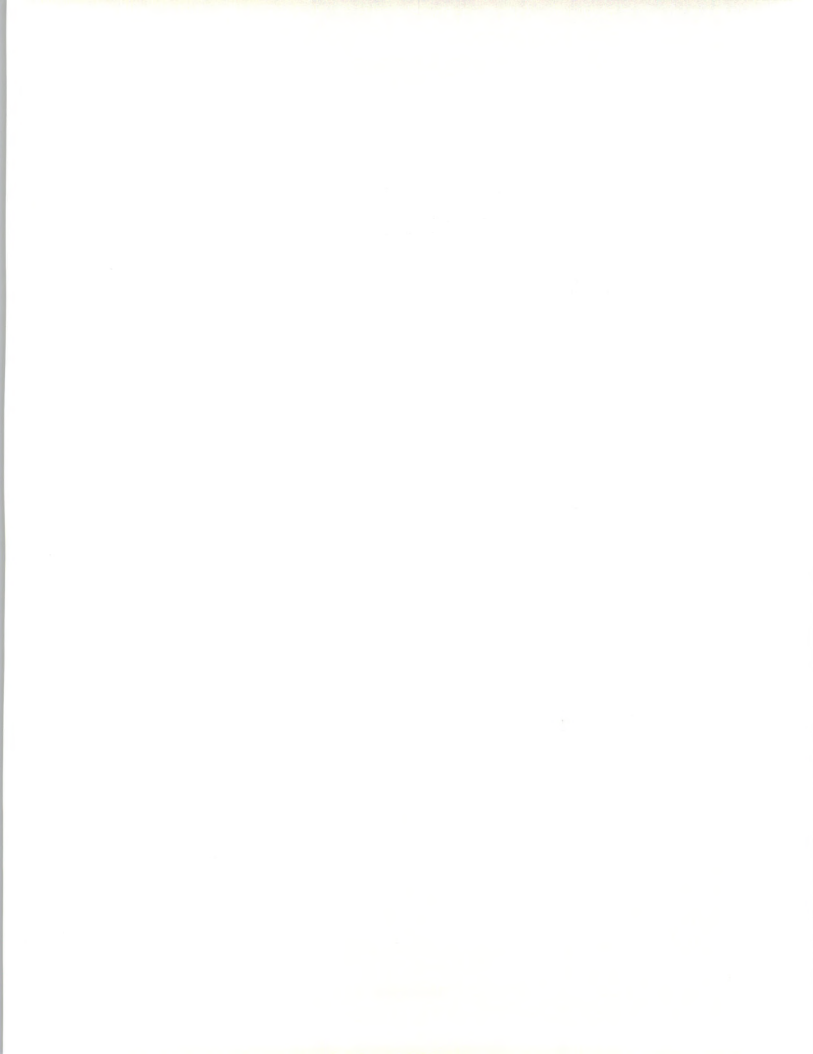
U.S. IS Industry Conclusions

- Slower growth in near term
- Shift to broad-based services zones
- Large services vendors grow fastest
- Software products—turmoil continues

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Information Services Industry, 1980 vs. 1990

Difference	Implication
Five times as big	Slowing growth
Many large vendors	Consolidation and dominance
Stronger vendors	Greater reliance by user

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Notes



Information Services Industry, 1980 vs. 1990

Difference	Implication
Willingness to outsource operations	Processing services shifts to systems operations
More technological alternatives	More services required to integrate

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Notes



Information Services Industry, 1980 vs. 1990

Difference	Implication
Greater variety of services	Changing distribution channels
Worldwide orientation	Breadth and complexity of service offerings
Many small vendors	Alliances to succeed

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Notes



Information Services Industry—What It Does

Provides services and products to develop, implement and operate information technology-based systems.

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Processing Services/ Systems Operations

- 24% of industry
- Alternatives to internal investment
- Specialized services—payroll
- Services to specific industries—
banking
- Worldwide capabilities desirable

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Notes



Network Services

- 8% of market
- Network applications services link organizations
 - Electronic data interchange
 - Electronic mail
 - Foundation for electronic commerce

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Notes



Network Services

- Electronic information services—
On-line access to text and data
information
 - News services
 - Securities, credit
 - Industry information

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Professional Services/ Systems Integration

- 23% of industry
- Alternative to internal employment
- Access to skills and technology
- Solutions oriented services
- Developer of IT professionals

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Notes



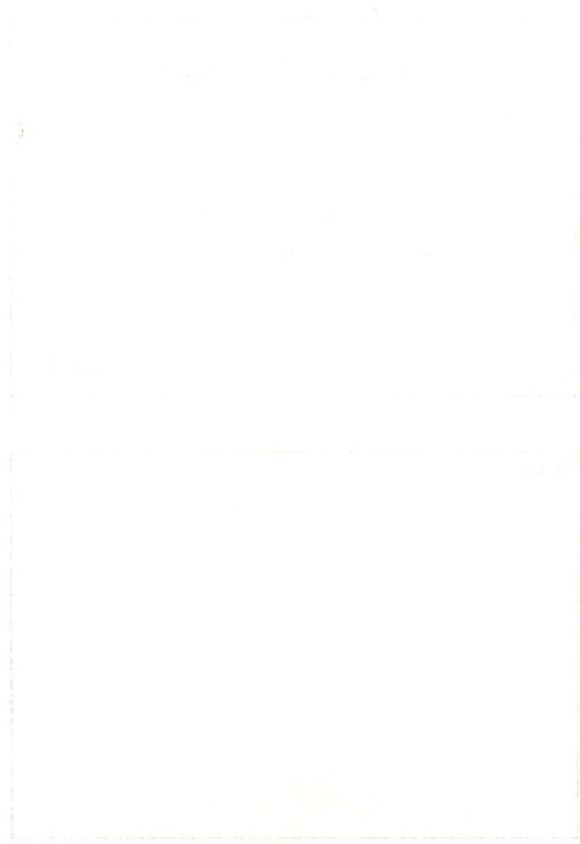
Applications Software Products

- 18% of industry
- Products to manage a business
- Products to improve personal productivity
- International markets

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Notes



Turnkey Systems

- 10% of market
- Software plus hardware purchase
- Channel for applications software products
- Vendors add professional services

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Notes

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2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were absent from the meeting.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

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Systems Software Products

- 16% of industry
- Tools that support computer operation and networks
- Products to create application systems
- U.S. vendors are leaders

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The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, where $a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is an entire function and that $f(x) = e^x$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$, where $b_n = \frac{1}{n!}$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is an entire function and that $g(x) = e^x$. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation $h(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$, where $c_n = \frac{1}{n!}$. It is shown that $h(x)$ is an entire function and that $h(x) = e^x$.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $k(x)$ defined by the equation $k(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n x^n$, where $d_n = \frac{1}{n!}$. It is shown that $k(x)$ is an entire function and that $k(x) = e^x$. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $l(x)$ defined by the equation $l(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e_n x^n$, where $e_n = \frac{1}{n!}$. It is shown that $l(x)$ is an entire function and that $l(x) = e^x$. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $m(x)$ defined by the equation $m(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n x^n$, where $f_n = \frac{1}{n!}$. It is shown that $m(x)$ is an entire function and that $m(x) = e^x$.

U.S. Information Services Industry—Importance

- International leadership
- Outgrows the economy—2 to 3 times
- Developer of people skills
- Source of competitive strength

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U.S. Information Services Industry

Sector	No. of Companies
Software products	2,900
Turnkey systems	2,500
Professional services/ Systems integration	1,800

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U.S. Information Services Industry

Sector	No. of Companies
Processing services/ Systems operations	3,500
Network services	500
Total	11,200

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U.S. Information Services Industry, 1970 - 1990

- The industry grew 50 times
- U.S. economy grew 5.7 times
- Consists of 11,000 vendors
- Created a U.S. competitive strength

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Notes



Primary Forces Slowing Growth

- Outsourcing—users making larger decisions
- Shifting technology foundation
- The changing buyer
- The standards process

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Increasing Influence of Large Vendors

- Consolidation continues
- Market share creeping up
- Outsourcing favors larger vendors
- Slows technological change and adoption

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Notes



New Technology Foundations

- International standards
- Graphical user interface
- Client-server
- Networking and integration

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Notes

New Technology Foundations

- Distributed data
- Imaging
- Engineered/re-engineered software

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Notes



The Changing Buyer

- General manager becomes primary buyer
- IS becomes internal consultant
- Solutions versus technology

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Notes



The Changing Buyer

- Decisions become larger—take longer
- The budget is decentralized—multiple buyers

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Notes



The Standards Process

- Buyers wait to gain benefits
- Decrease technological differentiation
- Decrease inclination to change technologies
- Can add life to existing applications
- Foundation for integration

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Notes

Where Is the New Beginning?

- Real user is the buyer
- Solutions not products or services
- Client-server could lead to a revolution

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Notes



Where Is the New Beginning?

- Outsourcing = basis for shared success
- Standards eventually open new opportunities
- Regionalization of market

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Notes



Single Message

Solutions focus on:

what it does

NOT

how it does it

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Notes



Outsourcing What's Different

- The vendor makes it all work
- Once out it stays out
- Developing outside drives
 - Operating outside
 - Supporting outside

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Notes



Why Form an Alliance?

- Short term reasons (speed)
 - Specific opportunity
 - New service sooner
 - Competitive pressure
 - Can walk away

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Notes



Why Form an Alliance?

- Long term reasons
 - Market entry
 - Financial leverage
 - Avoid internal conflict

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Notes



Why Alliances Don't Work

- Unbalanced benefits
- Over extended benefits
- Unclear authority
- Biased incentive systems
- Unclear measurements

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Notes



Why Alliances Don't Work

Alliances require synergy—

Millar:

“Synergy is an unnatural act”

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Notes



Partnerships vs. Alliances

Partnerships	Alliances
Marriage	Cohabitation
Joint ownership	License to Distribute
Shared financing	Own financing
Formal	Convenient

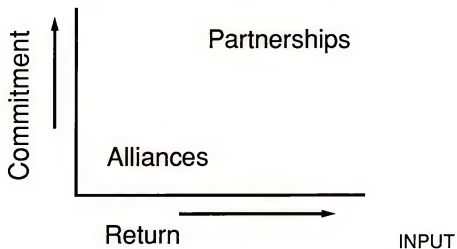
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Notes



Partnerships vs. Alliances



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Notes

Vendor Strategies

Company	Partnerships	Alliances
EDS	Few	Few
Andersen	Few	Many
IBM	Increasing	Many

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Notes



Vendor Strategies—EDS

- Partnerships
 - Outsourcing customers
 - Hitachi Data Systems
 - Ask Computer Systems

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Vendor Strategies Andersen

- Alliances
 - Access to needed technology
 - Flexibility
 - No fixed commitments

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Future Revolutions

- Rightsizing
- Multisourcing
- Business operations

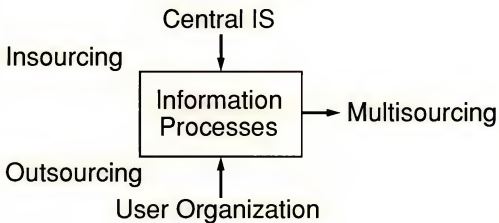
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Notes



Sourcing IT



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Notes



Revolutions

- Downsizing
- Outsourcing
- Re-engineering
- Networking
- Open Systems

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Revolutions or Evolutions?

- Re-engineering
 - Organization: All or parts
 - IS Organization

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Notes

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Re-engineering IS

- Used to be a separate function
- Now being integrated into organization
- Will it disappear?

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Notes



The Computer Industry in the 1990s

Technology Revolutions
+
Organizational Evolutions
=
All the rules have changed

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Notes

The Computer Industry in 2001—Vendor Role

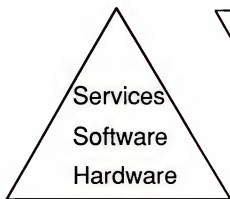
Services
Replace
Proprietary Technology

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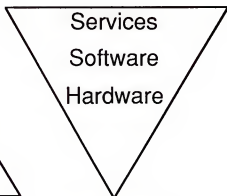
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Industry Turned Upside Down



Before 1990



After 1990

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The Computer Industry in 2001

- IS is a process, not an organization
- Solutions and services are bought
- Services vendor role greatly enhanced
- Hardware role greatly diminished

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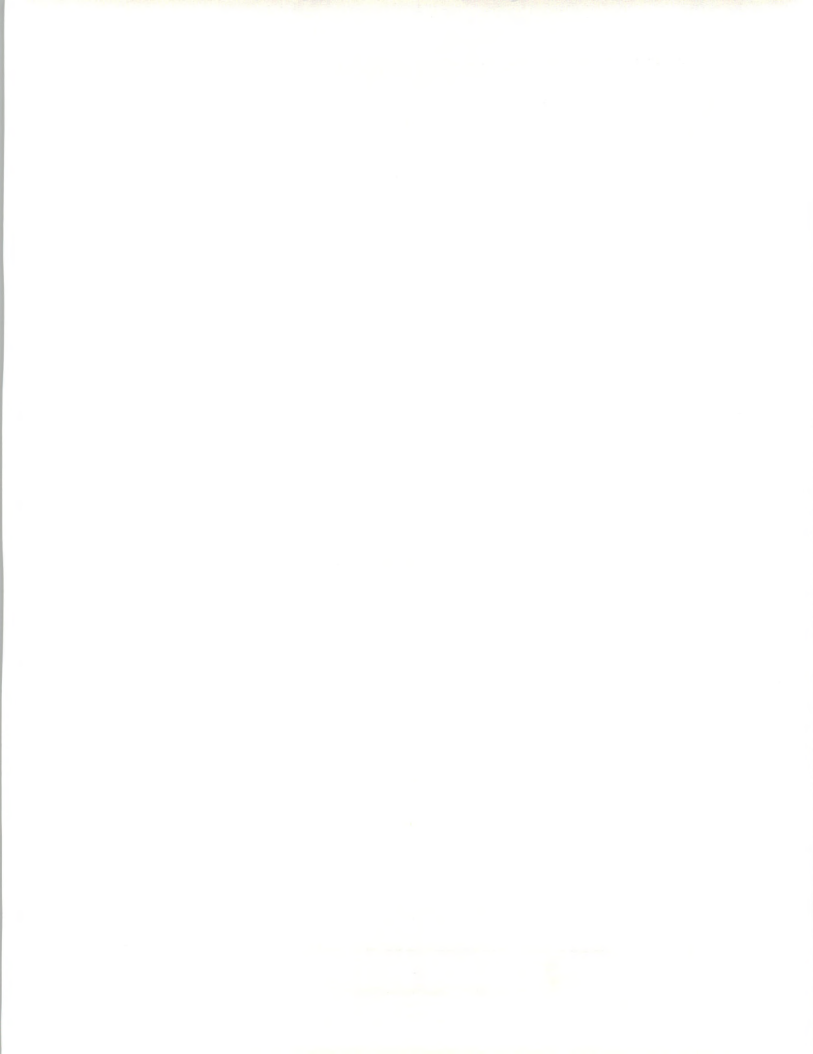
User's Needs

- Results
- Solutions and tools
- Vendor responsibility
- Global/local support
- Understanding of business
- Simplified decisions

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Notes



Supply Side

- Fragmented
- Uncoordinated
- Under-financed/resourced
- Poorly positioned

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Notes



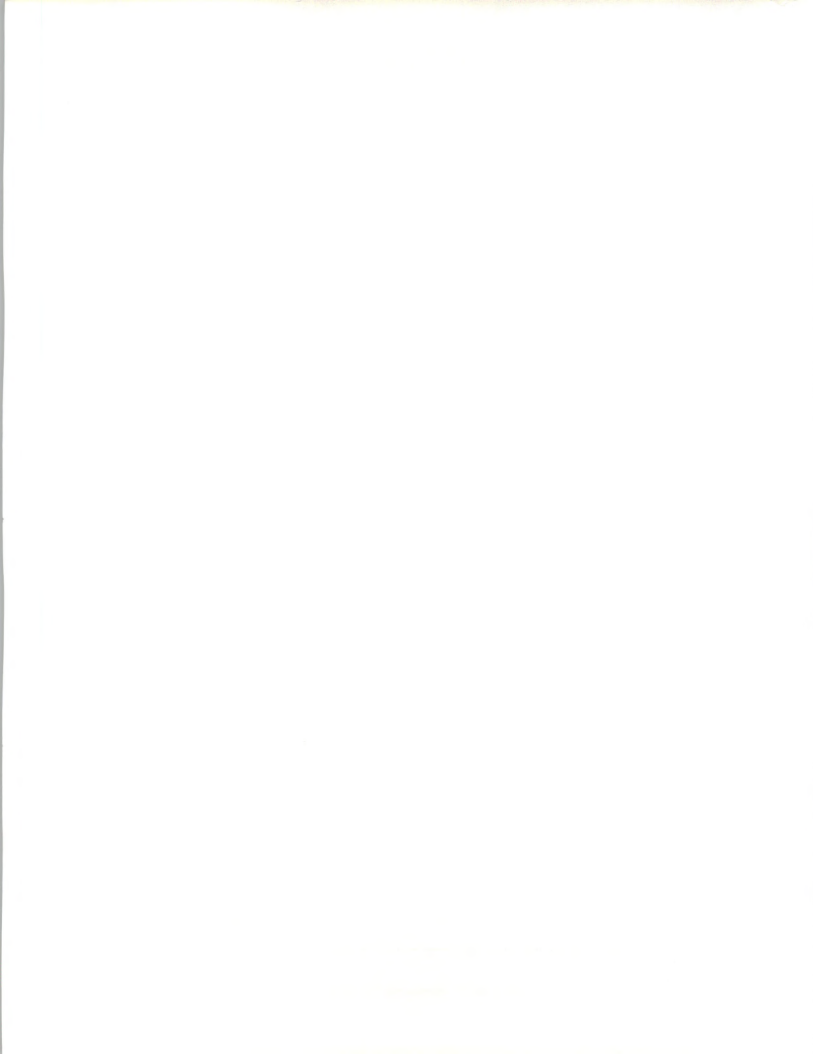
Why Partner?

- Make money
- Protect against competition
 - Defensive
- New opportunities
 - Offensive

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Notes



Why Partner?

- Complete offering
- Upstream/downstream capabilities
- Technology “futures”
- ‘Peer-to-peer’ positioning

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Notes



Why Partner?

- Combines complementary strengths
- Minimizes risk
- Accelerates time-to-market
- Substitutes funding method
- Expands market opportunities

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Notes



Partnering Success Criteria

- Strong partners
- Clear objectives
- Minimal infrastructure
- Peer relationships

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What to Look For

- Resources—money, people, technology
- Distribution—global/local
- Support
- Customer base
- Product/service capabilities

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